# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

as in New York.

Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second errers. — OLDED AGE, at X P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. M. John T. Raymond. THEATRE COMIQUE,

CORNER OF THE HOUR, at S.P. M.; closes at loco P. M.

Twenty-sixth agest and Fourth avenue.-FETE AT PEKIN, afternoon and evening, at 2 and & Broadway.-THE SHAUGHRAUN, at S P. M.; closes at

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
Pifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue.—VARIETY,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-nighth street and Broadway, SHE STOUPS TO
CONQUER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:50 P. M. Miss Fanny

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan

Washington street -JANE EYRE, at SP. M. Miss Char-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth stree MINSTRALSY, at 8 P. M.: closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, Street, SEGUNE DULL CARE. Mr. Mac-GLORE THEATRE,
Broadway.-VARIETY, at 8 P. M; closes at 10:50 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATER.
Pourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—CHILPESIC, at 8
P. M.; closes at 19:85 P. M. Miss Emily Soldene.

Fulton street, Brooklyn.—THE URPHANS, R. M. Car-

Fourteenth street -DER VETTER, at S.P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner Thirtleth street.—OLIVER TWIRT,

\$2 P. M. QUITS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 19:85 P. M. J. H.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty third street and highth avenue.—THE BLACK
CROOK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874. From our reports this morning the probabilities

are that the weather to-day will be cold and cloudy, with rain or snow. THE ARREST of a member of the German

Beichstag has caused an unusual sensation, and the Deputies have unanimously united in demanding his release because of the invasion of privilege. Even Bismarck may find that it is easy to go too far.

KING KALAKAUA was so ill vesterday that the recention at the White House has been postponed. It is to be hoped the Hawalian King may soon recover from the fatigues of what to him was a severe journey and be able to enjoy his visit to this country.

M. OSCAR DE LAFAYETTE WAS congratulated yesterday by the Deputies of the Left on the good feeling displayed toward him by the citizens of the United States. The return of the Washington watch to the Lafayette family is accepted in republican France as a sign of national and political brotherhood. In this sotion, so slight in itself, there is a good omen for the future and a trust that the two countries will continue the friendly relations begun nearly a century ago and go on in the maintenance of republican liberty.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.-The excitement in New Orleans continues, but no attack upon the Returning Board has yet been made, nor has the Board yet given any protext for violence. It has done nothing, and the outrage upon justice which it is said it contemplates ns unexecuted. The conservatives can do nothing that will injure their cause more than to appeal to arms, for in that case the decision will certainly be against them, and we are glad to hear that Governor McEnery and the White League are opposed to any violence. Congress can this session be compelled to redeem Louisians from misrule, unless the democracy blunder in making a party measure out of what should be a national duty.

What Is FAME?-The French journals are disputing over the proposition to place the statue of Mirabeau in the Court of Justice of Air. The republicans insist that this honor is due to the eloquent champion of the Revolution. The conservatives argue that as Mirabeau had been imprisoned in this town for heinous offences, and condemned to imprisonment in the very court where it is now proposed to erect his statue, the honor would be a bad precedent. Among the statues already erected is that of Portelis, who, in passing judgment on Mirabeau, stigmatized him as "a bad son and a bad citizen." It would be a singular illustration of the irony of fame if the prisoner who was these condemned and the judge who our correspondents has been placed under pocondemned him should stand side by side in
lice surveillance. Detectives have followed in this world. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn spoke
this mevements from day to day and testify to
of the humility of fit. John the Baptiet, and

The Religious Strife in Germany-Bismarck, Arnim and the Herald.

Those who look at national events in their international aspects cannot fail to note the relation between the ultramontane contest in Germany and the extraordinary excitement now pervading England as to whether allegiance to the Pope is to govern the allegiance of the Catholic to his sovereign. The coincidence in the two controversies only indicates that Germany and England are controlled by similar emotions. We see what we have seen so often, that between the two systems, civil government as seen in the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon countries and religious government as seen in the Papacy, there is an irrepressible and constantly recurring conflict. The war of Luther against the indulgences and of Henry VIII. against the Papal supremacy were early phases of the present strife. Those who study the career of Luther will see that his success came, not from any sense of an outraged religious sentiment on the part of the German Catholies, but from a patriotic opposition to Italians and the rule of Italian prelates over the Catholic world. Henry VIII. became the defender of the faith by appealing to that sturdy English patriotism which was as strong then as it is now. The contest in Germany, the earnest effort to convict Count Arnim, the hitterness that marks the relations between Bismarck and the Pope, the efforts of Disraeli and Gladstone to vie with each other in their appeal to the Protestant sentiment of England, show that we are in a new phase of the religious movement known in history as the Protestant Reformation.

Therefore every phase of this contest, no matter how minute, becomes of the utmost importance. The conviction or the acquittal of Count Arnim is a small matter, so far as that nobleman is concerned. He can have no more punishment than what he has already undersone. The world well understands that there is no crime in what he has done. There may be infractions of the Prussian civil service law. The averment that the publication of the questionable documents will be regarded as high treason shows the anxiety of the government as to the moral results of the controversy. It is possible, and no doubt very probable, that in his efforts to protect himself against Bismarck Count Arnim has violated the technical regulations of the Prussian Foreign Office. But no one believes that he has done anything inconsistent with his honor and his duty as a nobleman of the German Empire. Therefore the harshness of his punishment does not mean the vindication of German law, but satisfying the policy of Bismarck. is another phase of the strife for power. Prussia is governed by a capricious king-one who is as absolutely master as the Tudors. He selects ministers. commands armies, makes war or peace, as he pleases, and accepts the advice of a cabinet only when the advice pleases him. Perhaps the protest of the Reichstag against the summary arrest of one of its members may have some effect in changing the royal decision, but we do not so anticipate. To be the Minister of an absolute monarch has its advantages. There are no parliaments to dread—unless the Reichstag shall really become a parliament, jealous of its dignity, as now seems probable—no budgets to discuss, no ultimate legislation to punish or reward. When it is necessary to wield the resources of a great empire, to make sudden, swift, unpausing and unexpected war, when it is deemed best to suddenly sum up all the resources of an empire for an instant purpose, then this relation of a favored minister to an irresponsible king has its advantages. Without such a relation it is a question whether Prussis could have won sadows or Sedan. On the other hand, there are disadvantages,

A statesman may rise like Wolsey, resting on the affections of his prince, only to fall like may be a question of grave State policy, or it may be a simple bodily distemper wearing upon the nerves, this royal power to build up and tear down is unquestioned and from it there is no appeal. With such a power Bismarck has to deal. He serves a master who may disrobe him to morrow and no one to dispute the act. So when he fights it is for power and not a principle. He is strong when Germany is behind him, for Germany will always be respected, even by the Prince who rules it. Therefore he summons up the same old feeling for the Fatherland against the foreign priest and the foreign prince which nerved Luther in his journey to Worms and which led Prussia from Jena to Waterloo. Bismarck sees that in this struggle there is against him a power he cannot but fear. He is the Minister of a very old man. In the course of nature this Kaiser must soon go and "rest with God." In his place a new prince will come, a young men who will be as anxious to emulate his ancestral glory as was Frederick when he sent his father's veteran generals home from the wars, saying that a king of Prussia could not march with a tutor in the field." All the tokens that come from Germany show that the new Kaiser will not rule with his father's ministers as his military or civil tutors. Between Bismarck and this Prince there have not been the most cordial relations. A prince by the force of intellect, like Bismarck, is not apt always to be patient with a prince by the grace of God, like Frederick William. naw this in the dealings of Wellington with George IV. Considering the Crown Prince or the imperial family as supporters of Arnim this proceeding becomes very plain. Upon any other hypothesis it is altogether a

Everything that Bismarck has thus far done shows that he is simply making a desperate contest for power against high royal influences, Arnim is nothing to him. He invokes the Protestant sentiment of Germany against the reactionary power that waits expectant for the throne, and the effect of which may be ill to German unity and freedom. Else why this impatient nervous scrutiny of what is called "the relations between the HERALD and Count Arnim?" As our special cable despatch shows, the guilt or innocence of this accused Minister is practically a question of the enterprise of the New York HERALD. We learn that on the trial intercepted copies of the telegrams sent from our Bertin correspondent to our London buresu have been read. One of

the HERALD is read in court. letter must have been taken from the Post Office, as it never came to us. Detectives have prowled about our London office, as we learn from a prominent London newspaper. For all we know our office in New York has been similarly honored; for, as our correspondent says, "Prince Bismarck has spared no trouble or expense to know the relations existing between the HERALD and Count Arnim."

We cannot refrain from acknowledging these attentions on the part of the Prince Chancellor. The HERALD has only the kindest feelings toward Prince Bismarck. We have received many courtesies from him, and not many months have passed since he asked us to become the medium for the republication in America of the Falk laws. We should gladly do him any service that an independent journal can render to a great minister and prince. It may therefore, be a service for him to know that the exact "relations between the HERALD and Count Arnim" are the relations between a cosmopolitan journal looking for news and a nobleman whose movements and fate interest mankind. We have the same interest in Prince Bismarck that we have in Count Arnim. It is a mystery that so shrewd and gifted a minister, who has been a strenuous journalist in his day, should not understand this independent attitude, and that the fact that such a relation is possible is the best evidence that America enjoys a freedom that Germany with all of her glory does not yet possess.

### The Bogus Correspondent.

About this time, when the Christmas holidays unbend the hearts of hotel keepers and the Legislatures and Congress assemble, the bogus correspondent of the HERALD resumes his wild career. We heard of him frequently during the summer, when the various watering places were open, and Long Branch. Saratoga, Newport, Atlantic City, Cape May and the White Sulphur Springs were central points over a large field upon which he gayly disported. When the summer season of dissipation ends he generally disappears a short time, leaving a trail of unnaid bills behind and a vista of disappointed hotel keepers in the distance: but he only goes "to come again," like Monsieur Tonson. The winter opens a new sphere for his impudence, his invention and his industry. When fashion ceases to furnish an opportunity it is afforded amply by politics. Hotel keepers are to blame if they are victimized by the bogus correspondent who repeats himself so often. They can detect him by several signs. In the first place he is always impecunious, always extremely important in his own person and always expecting remittances. He is very apt to confuse the newspaper profession with that of the and to play the rôles of King Cophetus and the beggar maid the same time. Clothed in the grandeur of his confidential connection with the HERALD and its "mysterious influence," he believes, with Pistol, that "base is the slave who pays." He will board with the cheerful hotel keeper for weeks, and promise him enormous compliments when his letters are published. But the letters of the bogus correspondent are never published, and some incredulous persons suppose they are never written. These are sure signs by which this peculiar being may be detected; but in justice to ourselves and to the army of regular and occasional correspondents, who are solvent and responsible gentlemen, we would say to bankers, hotel keepers and other confiding persons whom he may approach, that whenever there is any question of the authenticity of a correspondent they have simply to telegraph an inquiry to New York. It will cost them nothing—indeed it may save them something—and we shall be obliged for the chance of exposing some of the numerthe reputation of this paper, not having in their own names any capital of the kind. We have heard of the bogus correspondent re-cently, and we would like to do to him as Mr. Tackleton did to the crickets-"I scrunch them." said Mr. Tackleton.

John Stuart Mill and His Opponents. The late Mr. Mill advanced in his posthumous essays singular opinions concerning the usefulness of religion. He did not consider either faith in God or in the immortality of human life necessary to the noblest interests of man. The consciousness that our influence is for the good of the generations which follow, he argued, should give more satisfac-tion than the selfish hope of continuing indefinitely our merely individual existent It was an humble belief, but as it carried the octrine of renunciation to its extreme there is no probability that it will become popular. Men cling to the idea of their immortality with indestructible fervor, and what has given Christianity its wonderful power over all races is the promise, the revelation, the divine pledge that what is sown in corruption shall be raised in incorruption, and that the miracle of Christ's resurrection shall become the natural law of the world. Mr. Mill's contentment with the extinction of personality in death may be accepted by philosophers of his own kind, but it can never replace Christianity in the estimation of mankind.

This fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion had several expositions yesterday from the pulpits of New York, one of the most notable being the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Hepworth upon "The Victory in Christ." Jesus, he said, was "the matter and substance of life," and this seems to resemble the idea of Thomas De Quincey, that immortality is not the natural inheritance of man, but the preious gift of the Saviour of the world. Whether Dr. Hepworth agrees with this idea we are not certain, but surely the argument of Plato, which Addison has made familiar to the English reader by his famous soliloquy in the tragedy of "Cato," is strengthened by the teachings of St. Paul. The natural argument of the Greek philosopher in favor of immortality bas, in the example and the words of Christ, supernatural indorsement. If the longings of the soul itself are evidence of a future lite, the promises of Christianity benome a double assurance to the believer.

The Rev. Dr. Deems also touched upon this subject, but directed his attention more immediately to the practical question of the amusethe poor. Mr. Beecher chose for his subject the slow development of Christian character, and the Rev. Mr. Van Buskirk more closely considered the subject to which we have referred. "There is a scene in which we shall live after the grave has closed over us," he said, and he also dwelt upon Mr. Mill's theory of the value of one life's influence upon other lives. Mr. Frothingham, who is, per haps, nearer to Mr. Mill's ideas than any other of our clergymen, spoke of the coming dawn, and beautifully used the transit of Venus to illustrate his argument. Altogether the sermons of yesterday are full of interest, especially as they show the Christian side of the great discussion now carried on by the advanced thinkers of our time.

#### Threatened Ruid on the City Charitable Institutions.

It is evident that an attempt is to be made after January 1 to obstruct the payment to the city charitable institutions of the excise and other moneys appropriated to their use under existing laws. The amendments to the State constitution adopted at the last election are interpreted as prohibiting "the application of the excise moneys to any of the charities heretofore benefited by them," and also as affecting "the right of disposing of the eight hundred thousand dollars or so, included in next year's tax levy, for charitable institu-It is argued, in regard to the excise moneys, that, if paid into the city treasury before the 1st day of January, 1875, they may be distributed among the charitable institutions, but that after that date "there can be no question that the constitutional amendments authoritatively prohibit the application of the excise moneys to any of the charities heretofore benefited by them." It is also held, in reference to the appropriations to charitable institutions included in the city estimate for next year, that as the tax levy for 1875 must be finally closed before the end of this year, the Board of Apportionment, under existing laws, "will have no choice but to incorporate the sum named in their appropriations: but after it has been inserted it is very questionable whether taxes can be raised for any such purpose, and after they have been received it is tolerably certain that payments under such appropriations will be illegal."

The fallacy of this is apparent. The amendments to the constitution adopted at the last election are in force from the moment the vote adopting them is officially declared by the State Canvassers. They do not take effect on the 1st day of January next. The constitution as it existed before the last election simply provided that amendments, after undergoing the requisite legislative action, should, upon receiving the approval and ratification of a majority of the qualified voters, "become part of the constitution." This, of course, incorporated the amendments in the constitution from the moment the official declaration of their adoption was published. That this was the intention of the constitution is shown by the fact that amendments might be submitted to the people "in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe," and were not required to be submitted only at a general election. The new article 16, adopted at the last election. provides that "all amendments to the constitution shall be in force from and including the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which the same were adopted, except when otherwise provided by such amend ments." But as this article could not become a part of the constitution until after its adoption and incorporation in the consti tution it applies only to future amendments. If, therefore, the appropriations to charitable institutions in the city estimate for 1875 will be unconstitutional after the 1st of January they are unconstitutional now. In like manner, if the excise moneys cannot be applied to charitable purposes under the amendments to the constitution after January 1, they cannot be so applied subsequent to the aunouncement of the result of the State

But the only restriction to the appropriation of county and city moneys contained in the amendments is to be found in the new section added to article 8 of the constitution as section 11. This provides as follows :-"No county, city, town or village shall here after give any money or property or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. . section shall not prevent such county, city. town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law." Chapter 642 of the Laws of 1874 provides that all moneys received for liquor icenses, after payment of the expenses of the Commission, shall be appropriated by a ma-jority of the Board of Apportionment to whatever charitable institutions may seem to such Board deserving and proper. The Comptroller is required to pay the money as thus directed. In like manner, various State laws authorize the levy of a tax for the several amounts appropriated in the city estimate "for the aid and support" of the city poor. All these laws remain in force, and are not invalidated by the adoption of the constitutional mendments. For these reasons we believe that the attempt to divert from the charitable nstitutions the moneys derived from licenses or appropriated by the city estimate will fail. It will be unfortunate if the City Comptroller should insist upon withholding these moneys from the city charities. Such a policy will only lead to litigation, and in the end entail loss upon the taxpayers, besides causing much annecessary suffering.

Mr. Talmage's Sunday Logic.

Evidently the Rav. Mr. Talmage believes that, in opposition to the theatres, he has found a fruitful theme, and as he promises to discuss the subject still further there is no present hope of his yielding it up. His sermon yesterday was a plea for the American Sab bath brought over on the Mayflower and fashioned in severity upon the Jewish model. So far as his discourse related to the theatres it was not so marked as his previous efforts. but both as it related to the stage and the observance of the day it was suggestive of a few thoughts. The first of these is that in either case the laws of the State regulate the duties of the citizens. If any manager violates or has violated the statute forbidding theatrical or other entertainments on Sunday it was only necessary to invoke the pourts to stop that which the law forbade. No virulent sermon against the stage could effect

our Sunday, likely to have any better results. The law regulates the duty of the citizen on Sunday, and, so far as the law goes, the courts will enforce it. Beyond this neither Mr. Talmage nor the law can go. Under a government which prescribes no creed and no religion for the people it is impossible to enforce the Sabbath brought over in the Mayflower. The law cannot command it as part of the citizen's duty that he shall go to church on Sunday. It may prescribe that he shall follow no business avoca tion on a particular day of the week, but it cannot make a Jewish or a Puritan Sabbath. Mr. Talmage insists upon too much. Most people will sustain him in enforcing the Sunlaws but very few liberal-minded men will go with him in framing an American Sabbath. We may not want the hilarity of a European Sunday, but that is no reason why Mr. Tal-mage and the class to which he belongs should limit the liberty of the citizen to an extent to make the interference a tyranny.

### Charles Ross Once More.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the lapse of time since his disappearance, now more than five months, should have driven the story of the stolen Ross child almost out of notice. Now and then a report creeps into circulation that he is found, but is re ceived incredulously. The public has made up its mind either that the child has been murdered or that the thieves will not dare to risk the exposure of returning him. His parents, according to popular opinion, may as well tace their inevitable loss and bear it Now we have good reason to believe that

Charles Ross is not murdered, but that his captors still hold him ready to give up so soon as the ransom is paid. It would serve a good purpose at this precise juncture if every newspaper in the country would recall the facts of the child's abduction to its readers, and urge them to fresh efforts to solve the mystery. During the first few weeks after it occurred in the general alarm and horror, a dozen different hypotheses were offered. Suspicion was thrown first on one side and then another; the Ross family, being unknown, were dragged before the bar of public opinion, in-dicted for prevarication, then licenticusness, and finally for a deliberate scheme of swindling. The people caught at any theory which would disprove the trightful possibility of the presence among us of an organized band of kidnappers—the advent of a new crime more terrible than murder. While press and people were following these false scents the thieves disappeared. Sufficient time has, however, now passed to dispel all these groundless theories. The character of the Ross family, and of every one connected, even remotely, with them, has been brought to the plaring light, and tested by a strict judicial nvestigation, and by the yet sterner tribunal of a suspicious public with its myriad watch. ful eyes. The facts of the case now remain. clear and indisputable, ready for our action, and as such we offer them to our readers.

First-Christian K. Ross, the father of the stolen child, is a man of unimpeachable inegrity and honor. The theory once advocated that the boy was secreted by his con-nivance that he might obtain the ransom money was met by an indignant and overwhelming refutation from all of his business associates, representing the largest commercal interests of Philadelphia. It is worth mentioning in this connection that neither the committee holding in trust the twenty thousand dollars offered for the boy and his captors, nor any one of the various corps of detectives, public and private, employed in the case, whose interest it naturally would be to find Mr. Ross guilty, entertain the slightest suspicion of him, but all have a profound and thorough belief in his uprightness and respect for his sorrow.

Second-The allegation that Mr. Ross was debauchee, and that his discarded wife was really the kidnapper, was the fabrication of a Reading newspaper, for which its publishers have been found guilty in a criminal suit for libel. Mr. Ross' affidavit in this case, denying one by one all the allegations in the Reading article, was proved at every point. The brothers and near friends of Mrs. Ross, and the poor, broken-hearted woman herself appeared upon the witness stand to testify to the exceptional purity and fidelity of his life as a husband and father. "Christian Ross," said his brother-in-law, with a natural touch of bitterness, "has but one fault to excuse this attack—he is poor." The Ross family led a quiet, reserved life, and this very reserve, this listaste for playing any melodramatic rôle before the public, irritated the press and was the chief cause of the unjust aspersions cast upon them. We feel it is but proper in this connection, as a concession largely due to the bereaved family of the stolen child, that the HERALD should say that while its investigations of the matter carried on at a distance were meant simply to serve the public, they were in pertain particulars erreneous in theory and facts. Our correspondent, acting upon false information, believed by him to be true, did the character of Mr. Ross gross injustice, and we would be wanting in the commoner feelngs of humanity were we not thus to disinctly disavow his erroneous accusations and express our sincere sympathy for the afflicted mily of the gentleman whom they affected.

Third-It is now reduced to a certainty that he child was stolen from no motive of revenge, or for other ill purpose than simply to com mand the ransom. It has become customary of late years to bargain with burglars for the return of stolen bonds and jewels; this is but new branch of the same business.

The case, then, stands thus:-The child tolen on the first day of last July, it is believed, still lives; his abductors hold him triumphant, defying the law and outraged domestic life of the nation. The sum of twenty thousand dollars offered by the citizens of Philadelphia as not, let it be understood, to be paid for the child alone, but for the child and its captors. Meanwhile help, if there be any under God, must come from the people. It is not possible in these days of se communication that the child can be always hidden. If he be in the country some numan eye must see him. The more remote or isolated the village or hamlet the more chance that he is secreted there. It is not for poor Charley Ross' help alone that we would have every man and woman in the land serve virulent sermon against the stage could effect as a detective, but for their own child's sake; any good in the matter. Neither is a plea ice that their own baby and that of every mether

his going and coming. A letter addressed | the Rev. Dr. Rylance of Christian duty toward | the American Sabbath, as Mr. Talmage calls | may sleep henceforth securely in its cradie, and not become a subject of barter for men more cruel than death.

#### "Alas! Poor Yorlek."

Our irrepressible and benevolent friend

Bergh makes his appearance in a new character. Having fulfilled his mission as the champion of the animal kingdom he now becomes the champion of the plays and the players. It is perhaps the most natural transition, for after his crusade of benevolence what remains to a philanthropist of an active nature but to try his skill on the comedians. A few days since Mr. Daly, the enterprising manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, having exhausted the literary resources of France, made an adventure into Spain. He discovered the play of "Yorick." It is a good play of the sombre, gruesome school, with touches of sadness that evidently suit the tastes of a Madrid audience fresh from the bull fight. Somehow our American taste does not welcome "Yorick. We have our merry moods, and shrink from entertainments that strain the nerves and keep us awake at night. Then Mr. Daly invoked the sacred figure of Shakespeare, dragging it from the Olympian heights of an almost holy fame to walk up and down the stage as a mere man. The play oppressed more than it amused, and we presumed it would gently sink into the well filled sepulchre of unappreciated dramas. Mr. Bergh insists that it shall not die; that no such play was ever written or acted, and that we must all hasten and see it. For Mr. Daly's sake we should like to see

Mr. Bergh's advice accepted, for he is an ingenious, original man, who has labored hard o elevate the stage and has won golden opinions. It is not pleasant, especially in these mellow, gracious, Christmas times, to see a manager with so many natural resources and so high a purpose buffeting the cruel waves of a receding sea. He has a fine theatre and a spleudid company. But who can rule the uncertain chances of popular taste? We can imagine that, for a bull-fighting community. "Yorick" would be an attraction. But we have no bull-fighting fancies, as Mr. Bergh must be happy to feel, and Mr. Daly cannot even get up a newspaper controversy as to the nerits of his play. Just now our theatrical people are under the spell of a great geniusof one who can write a masterpiece and act it. Boucicault dwarfs everybody else, and all the world is concerned about the "Shaughraup." If there is one thing the people know, it is what pleases them. Mr. Boucicault has sucseeded in pleasing. He has written one of the best comedies that has appeared since the "School for Scandal." Envious critics may say it is all stolen ; that it contains effects taken from Byron, Shakespeare and Hugo; that the dog is only a copy of the dog Schneider; that there is the same old priest, the same handsome officer, the same forward Irish girl anzious to be kissed, the same police spy and informer; that the fox hunt is repeated from 'London Assurance," and that Conn, the Shaughraun, is a kind of Irish Rip Van Winkle, who drinks, idles, poaches sings a song, plays on the fiddle and dances with the lasses. But a genius for stealing is genius after all. If Boucicault can steal so well why can not his critics do the same? The field is open to them just as it was open to the rivals of Shakespeare, who proved that he stole his plots from Plutarch and Boccaccio, old jest books and wherever he found anything worth taking. If the dramatists cannot write as well as Boucicault let them steal as well, and the people will be satisfied. We welcome Mr. Bergh into the guild of

dramatic criticism. He makes a brave battle for "Yorick." We wish it were a winning fight. But the misfortune with Mr. Bergh is that, like his immortal prototype, the last of Spanish chivalry, he always puts on his armor in a hopeless cause. He cannot fight public opinion windmills of La Mancha. The mills will turn when the wind blows. Just now the wind blows in the direction of the "Shaughraun." Good Mr. Bergh may shoulder his lance and go home. As for Mr. Daly he has won so many fights with his splendid company and his own unsurpassed taste that he can enter with courage and the assurance of renewed success upon brighter campaigns.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Colton, of Philadelphia, is staying at Lotta, the actress, arrived in this city yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

atest arrivals at the Westminster Hotel. British Army, is quartered at the Grand Centre

Mr. James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, has apartments at the Vinusor Hotel. Mr. A. B. Mullet, of architectural fame, is se-

the new Post Office.

Lieutenant Governor John C. Robinson, whose ome is at dinghamton, is residing temporarily

at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, formerly a favorite, though unsuccessful, democratic candi-date for Governor of Maine, is at the Fifth Avenue

A deputation of Knights Templars from the interior of Cubs. They will return to New Orlean to-day on the steamer Wilmington.

And now here is the Emperor of Austria up for economy. A short time ago one of his imperial hajesty's ships arrived at Stampoul, and the Aus-trian Internuncio, Count Zichy, at once chose her for a gain pleasure trip up and down the Rosphorus. An official and grandiloquent report to headquarters seems to have been drawn up about peror. On the return of the diplomatic document the following pencil query, written by the Em peror, was found on the margin:-"Who pays for

It is reported in London that the rumor about he Queen's alarming lilness had its origin in the following circumstances:—"In a certain London newspaper office there is a biography of the Sovereign, which was written ten years ago, and the editor, with the provident forethought of his class, deemed it desirable that it should be revised and rought down to date. It was given out to one o the staff and duly 'revised and corrected.' The editor thought it would be well to see the article in type, and he consequently gave it out to be set up. A compositor happened to see the notice when it was in type, read the solemn and affecting phouncement with which it chened and imme intely proceeded to disseminate the melanchol intelligence. As soon as the story was labily se a-going it travelled in all directions and under went all sorts of medifications. In one of its forms it reached a London correspondent,' and thus obtained a wide circulation at over the